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USSR PLANT PRODUCES ELECTRIC MOTORS; OUTPUT OF HEAVY GENERATORS DELAYED

COMPLETES PLAN, IMPROVES PROCESSES -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 24 Dec 53

The Moscow Dinamo Plant imeni S. M. Kirov has fulfilled its 1953 program for gross production 16 days ahead of schedule. It produced 15 sets of electrical equipment for suburban trains, 90 sets of trolley and trolley bus equipment, and 2 million rubles' worth of consumer goods above the yearly quota. Production was increased by 13.4 percent in 1953 [as compared with 1952]. The 11-month plan for increasing labor productivity was exceeded by 2.3 percent. An above-plan saving of 5,800,000 rubles was achieved by decreasing production costs.

During 1953, the plant began producing new, more economical crane controllers, and high-power hoisting magnets for carrying hot metal ingots weighing up to 45 tons. The plant is preparing improved equipment for suburban trains. It has begun the production of electrical equipment for ore-loading machinery.

The production of its basic product, crane and metallurgical electric motors, is being increased monthly. During 1953, a new plan was drawn up for the Machine Shop No 3, which produces type MT crane motors. Constant-flow processing and assembly methods were adopted. Many manual operations were mechanized and turret lathes were fitted with pneumatic chucks and special tools.

Stacking of core stampings and winding of sections is now being done on pneumatic presses and semiautomatic machines, which increase labor productivity 20-25 percent. Similar work was carried out in the shop which produces heavy electric motors for cranes. As a result, production of crane motors was increased 17 percent over 1952, and 80 percent over 1950.

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Improvements were effected in the stamping shop, which had previously been unable to supply sufficient parts to the production shops and had impeded the production of electric motors. To increase production, the single dies for punching poles were replaced by double dies, which raised production 75 percent. The stamping of iron for stators and rotors is done with compound dies instead of blanking dies. This raised production of iron parts four to five times, and made it possible to keep the production shops supplied with parts.

The mechanical processing of hot plates and bicycle generators (dinamka) has been organized on a constant-flow basis, and assembly of these products is now done on conveyers. The consumer goods shop increased its output by 42 percent as compared to 1952, and 4.3 times over 1950. The plant intends to increase the output of consumer goods 34 percent over 1953 and to produce 5.8 times as much consumer goods as in 1950.

In 1954, the workers of this plant intend to increase production by 12 percent over 1953, and by 50 percent over 1950. The production of crane and metallurgical equipment will be double that of 1950.

Moscow, Moskovskaya Pravda, 18 Dec 53

In 11 months of 1953, Machine Shop No 3 of the Moscow Dinamo Plant produced 100 more electric motors than it did in all of 1952.

Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 7 Dec 52

The solid insulation shop of the Moscow Dinamo Plant produces tens of thousands of pressed insulators of 200 type designations monthly. In 11 months of 1953, the shop has increased output 1.8 times that of the corresponding period in 1952.

POOR PLANNING HOLDS UP OUTPUT OF HEAVY ELECTRICAL MACHINERY -- Moscow, Izvestiya, 24 Dec 53

The Leningrad Elektrosila Plant imeni S. M. Kirov has doubled its production in 1953 as compared to 1950. During the past 3 years, it has begun producing 3 types of turbogenerators, ten types of hydrogenerators, and 260 types of new electrical machines and units. The plant is completing production of the first hydrogenerator for the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station and a second turbogenerator with an output of 150,000 kilowatts.

The plant fulfilled its 1953 gross production plan on 11 December. Since the beginning of 1953, production costs have been lowered 7.3 percent, instead of the 6.9 percent called for by the plan. The plant had profits of 39,300,000 rubles instead of the 37 million rubles of the plan.

N. S. Khrushchev visited the plant in November 1953. After he had visited the hydrogenerator building and the turbogenerator building, as well as other shops, he urged the management of the plant to use working space more efficiently and thereby to increase the output of the plant per square meter of working space.

At a subsequent meeting, a foreman of the assembly section said that more working space would be freed if finished goods did not occupy so much space. He also proposed that a second crane be installed in the impregnating shop in order to speed the moving of machines and subassemblies. The chief of the turbogenerator shop mentioned that the unique [heavy, specialized] equipment had been working only two shifts, that the joining shop was littered with junk, and that Khrushchev's observations had awakened them to the fact that the whole organization of production in the shop had to be re-examined in order to free more working space.

A proposed change in shell design will increase the production of the high-power turbogenerators. This change will enable workers to finish the production cycle in the hydrogenerator shop (where welding of the shell takes place) and thus will free working space for the processing of other heavy parts.

Considerable savings will be made by cutting the milling time of rotors, as the experience of leading workers on 50,000-kilowatt generators has shown. Special milling cutters are being developed for the purpose of accelerating the milling process even further.

The production of hydrogenerators can be increased by dividing the stator, which has a diameter of 20 meters, into six parts. The welding of a stator divided into six parts will bring about more efficient utilization of working space and will make the welded seam more secure.

Huge jigs have been built for boring large components of hydrogenerators. These jigs accelerate the finishing process and facilitate the assembly of subunits. Several lathes which have never been used are being installed in the hydrogenerator shop. Among these is a 6-meter vertical lathe. At the same time, vortical thread cutting and power and high-speed machining of metal are being introduced.

The personnel of the plant have promised to raise the production of heavy machines by 30 percent. Vertical lathes which the plant has on hand will be installed in places that will be cleared of finished, semifinished, and unusable goods. In one of the shops an area is being prepared for centralizing boring operations. The capacity of the winding shop is being increased considerably.

To double the output of control panels, some replanning of working areas will be carried out, new presses on hand will be installed, and the test stand will be completely equipped.

Various forgings and castings weighing 50-100 tons have been in the shops for months because the plant does not have a crane in its yard to move them. If these parts were moved, hundreds of meters of working space would be freed.

Machine tools are poorly arranged. In one of the shops processing commutators for heavy machines, a commutator has to be conveyed by two cranes over two aisles from the assembly line to the machine tool. The machine tool should be set up where the commutators are being assembled.

The plant's progress is being held back by deficiencies in planning by Gosplan USSR, the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building, and the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry.

For example, there have been delays in compiling parts lists for individually built turbogenerators, hydrogenerators, and heavy machines. The technological and production processes for the manufacture of these machines are being delayed 8-11 months. Even now the plant does not have a parts list for 1954 and its 1954 production program has not been approved by the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry. The plant does not have all its funds and definite orders for catalogue products even for the first quarter 1954. Repeated inquiries directed to Glavenergoprom (Main Administration of the Electric Power Industry), headed by Skorikov, and to Glavelektrosbyt (Main Administration for the Sale of Electrical Output), headed by Moyev, both of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry, have not yet given positive results.

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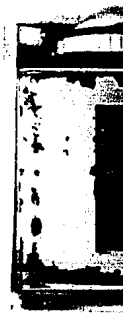

These delays in planning make it impossible for the plant to order needed material in time. Requests for heavy forgings and steel castings sent to the Division of External Parts Procurement and Cooperation (chief, Arapov) of the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry are frequently revised for no apparent reason. As a result of these changes, the plant's 1953 state plan is in danger of disruption.

For some reason, Gosplan USSR and the Ministry of Transport and Heavy Machine Building plan the output of these heavy forgings and castings without providing time for transporting them to Leningrad and for finishing them. The suppliers of these forgings, the Novo-Kramatorskiy Plant (director, Babich) and the Sverdlovsk Uralmash Plant (director, Vinogradov), constantly fail to meet delivery dates. During July 1953, the Novo-Kramatorskiy Plant was commissioned to deliver five sets of forgings and castings for the Kuybyshev hydrogenerators to the Elecktrosila plant; so far, the plant has received only one set. The casting for the shaft of the first Kuybyshev hydrogenerator arrived at the plant on 26 November instead of 30 September, while the sleeve bearing of the rotor arrived on 25 November instead of 18 September.

The shaft of the second generator for the Kuybyshev Hydroelectric Power Station should have been in the plant on 22 October, but it has not yet arrived, even though the completion of this generator has been planned for February 1954. The remaining three sets of castings and forgings, which were supposed to be delivered in 1953, will not arrive until 1954.

The Uralmash Plant chronically fails to deliver nonmagnetic rings for turbogenerators on time. The Elektrosila Plant is producing an extra-heavy 150,000-kilowatt turbogenerator in December, but at the present time, there are no rings for it. More than 15 days are needed for machining such rings. The Uralmash Plant is also late in supplying forgings for turbogenerator rotors.

In 1953, the funds allotted to the plant by the Ministry of Electric Power Stations and Electrical Industry for mica were grossly inadequate in terms of the plant's actual requirements. It took a long time to convince officials of the ministry that they were wrong, and to rectify the mistake. This delay held up the delivery of mica to the plant. The last consignment of mica did not arrive until 16 December. -- A. Mozalevskiy, director of the Leningrad Elektrosila Plant imeni S. M. Kirov

Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, 18 Dec 53

Workers of the Leningrad Elektrosila Plant have set the following goals for 1954: increase gross output by at least 40 million rubles as compared to the 1953 plan, increase the output of 100,000-kilowatt unique turbogenerators by 42 percent as compared to actual 1953 output, increase the annual output of hydrogenerators by 43.5 percent, and increase the output per square meter of production space by 40 percent.

The plant will produce 22 million rubles' worth of above-plan output by the end of 1953.

Two large milling machines, No 1220 and 1221, operate around the clock.